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	vere stati Type 1: c rudder ass set rather exhaust ur	mined number of coned at Lacrz et plane with sembly, elevator high, air intertail assement plane first	(N 54/U 33) wings that we assembly whake about 50 bly, and sing	airfield. ere swept-bachich was swep cm in diamet gle seat. (1)	ck, very high to back and ter in nose,	

- 1. An undetermined number of aircraft of three different types were stationed at Lacrz (N 54/U 33) airfield.

  Type 1: Jet plane with wings that were swept-back, very high rudder assembly, elevator assembly which was swept back and set rather high, air intake about 50 cm in diameter in nose, exhaust under tail assembly, and single seat. (1)

  Type 2: Jet plane first observed on 18 May 1950. Tail assembly and wings the same as those of conventional fighter aircraft. Only short local flights were seen with this type of aircraft. (2)

  Type 3: Conventional aircraft fitted with one radial engine, low-wing monoplane, trapezoidal wings, ratractable landing gear and bail wheel, single seat, pilot's cockpit in line with wings, antenna from cockpit to tail assembly, painted green. (3)
- The following flying activity was observed from 14 June -20 June 1950s On 14 May 1950: No flying On 15 May 1950: Intensive flying with the jet planes with swept-back wings; they took off and landed individually and practiced formation flying in groups of 10 to 12. There was night flying with single-engine planes after 9 p.m. On 16 May 1950: Many local flights with jet planes and conventional aircraft were seen. On 17 May 1950: No flying. A twin-engine plane landed at 11:50 a.m. It had an in-line engine, single cockpit, low wings, and was painted dark green. On 18 May 1950: Formation flying with jet aircraft from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. On 19 May 1950: Little flying with jet and conventional aircraft after 10 a.m. One formation of 12 jet planes was seen.

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On 20 May 1950: Flying with jet aircraft from noon to 3 p.m. The planes assembled in groups of 10 to 12 over the field.(4)

- 3. Shipping crates for jet planes were stored at the field. No aircraft shipments were observed to arrive during the period of observation. One jet plane minus wings is shipped in one crate, with its nose and tail projecting at the ends, but the ends are protected by attached convex structures. Two wings each are shipped in such a crate. (5)
- 4. A sandy hill located between Laerz and Rechlin (N 54/U 33) was being used as a target range for air-to-ground firing. The ground personnel of the field wore billeted in Laerz. The flying personnel and the officers with their dependents lived in Rechlin in a special district.

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5. A radar station was near Rechlin airfield. The set could be tilted 15 degrees, and it rotated by means of a motor. It was in operation regularly during flying. The radio station also had two trucks, well camouflaged and dug into the earth about 12 meters, in addition to a passenger car.

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one of the trucks was connected with the radio masts by wires. A telephone line led from one of the radio trucks to the guardhouse of Rechlin airfield. The radio station was occupied at all times by four soldiers wearing black-bordered blue epaulets. (6)

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( | | Comments. (1) Type 14 jet plane.

- (2) Probably type 16 jet plane.
- (3) IA-9.
- (4) Previously jet planes made individual flights primarily. This report implies that training seems now to center around formation flying by squadrons.
- (5) The presence of such shipping crates is confirmed. No aircraft were recently observed arriving in such crates. Other sources observed that two crates are needed for the shipping of one plane. According to previous information, a total of 50 to 60 jet planes is stationed in Laerz. In addition to these planes about 60 conventional fighters are stationed at this field. Two



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Two fighter regiments are stationed in Laerz.	25X1A
(6) The radar set was previously reported.	25X1A
The attached sketches show that this set is of the same	
type as those observed in Finow, Zerbst, Alt-Loennewitz and	
Wittstock. The antenna system of this set is, to a certain	•
extent, rotatable around its horizonal axis. The fitting of	
the dipoles at the rotatable ears is probably not sketched correctly. Several agree that these dipoles	25X1
are fitted as shown in sketch 2b, Annex 1. The set is believ	
to be a fighter control radar set used by fighter division	
headquarters. The fighter corps headquarters in Wittstock	
is also believed to be equipped with such a set, although	
no such set has been seen with this headquarters to date.	05)/4
No such reder	25X1
sets have been observed to date with bomber or ground at-	
tack units. For sketches of radar set and installation,	
see Annexes 1 and 2.	
2 Annexes: (1) Radar Set at Laerz Airfield	
(2) Radar Jet at Laerz Airfield	

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